

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR

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NO. 262

Long Career in School Work

Of E. A. Gastman and Miss Mary L. French.

The old Church street school building is to be torn down and a modern building erected on that site. It is the oldest school building in Decatur. It was the first structure practically that the Decatur school system owned and its passing, with a knowledge of what it followed, brings a realization of the fact that Decatur has and is keeping pace with the world in the public school way.

The statement is made that the new building is to be modern and that contrasts strangely with the statement that even when it was new the old Church street building was not modern. Almost from the first it was recognized as a blotch. So many years have elapsed that now there is no danger of treading on the toes of those who were responsible for it by telling the truth about it. It is related that when the foundation walls were completed work was stopped, temporarily at least, to give the promoters a chance to determine what they would do next. During that time a visitor in Decatur was taken out to see the sights and among other things he viewed the foundation walls of the new building. He was compelled to admit that the mechanical work had the appearance of being well done. There had been no excavation, no basement, and the visitor made inquiries about the plans. Then his guide, who was also a member of the board of school directors, exclaimed: "We have no plans. We decided to build the walls and thought that perhaps some school teacher would come along and give us an idea of how to arrange the interior." The persons who are familiar with the original interior arrangement never questioned the truth of this story, use proof of its probability was before them.

Commenced As Teacher.

That building was constructed during the years 1858-7. It was in 1860 that E. A. Gastman came to Decatur and took a situation as teacher at the Church street school. Then the public schools of Decatur were practically without system. Each individual teacher was a law unto himself for his school needs. At that time rooms in various places were rented for school purposes. It was not uncommon for pupils to attend such schools as they desired. The teacher might inquire, "where is Bill Jones?" He has not been here for three days.

"Bill's quit," volunteered one of the school. "He says this school's no good. He's gone in the basement of the church." There was no school law to prevent Bill doing as he pleased and he did it.

It was in 1862 that E. A. Gastman was chosen superintendent of schools and then there began to be some system for teachers and all other recognized an authoritative head.

Due To His Efforts.

It has been under the guidance of Superintendent Gastman that the public school system has reached the present high plane. Few men in the country can point to such record as he has made. At times during his administration he has encountered opposition. Patrons of the schools have thought that a change might be beneficial. They don't think that way now and are willing to let Mr. Gastman continue as long as his health and years will permit. Mr. Gastman himself has at times thought a change would be a good thing but he has always been defeated in his proposals in that direction. He has resigned a number of times but the board of education have steadfastly refused to relieve him.

In a personal statement recently made Mr. Gastman said: "During the forty-three years that have elapsed since I was first employed in the schools of this district I have been paid an average of \$1,728.50 per year. I commenced on a salary of \$279 for a term of six months. So far as I can remember, I have never said a word to the board about my salary with two exceptions. At the end of my first year, I was disappointed with no advance. Another man, doing the same work, received an increase of \$5 per month. I objected and the salary increase was given to me. Later when I was receiving \$900 per year, I was offered \$1,250 to take a school in a neighboring city. I asked to be released from my contract and the board answered the request by raising my salary to \$1,200.

This little story will show how financial matters sometimes turn out with the schoolmaster. I have been offered professorships in the normal school at Carbondale and Normal. When the last offer came my wife and I thought it would be wise for me to accept it. It was during the summer vacation and there seemed no good reason why I should not be permitted to go, and accordingly, I presented my resignation to the board. It was at once proposed that my salary should be advanced to \$2,500, or that I should be elected for a term of five years so that I might know that I was permanently located for that length of time. For obvious reasons, I declined to accept either proposition. A petition was largely signed by the business men of the city asking me to remain and I consented to do so. About two years afterward, a financial panic visited the community. Complaints were made that the teachers were still receiving the same munificent salaries that were paid during prosperous years! At that time I was receiving \$2,000 per year. It was determined to reduce all salaries ten per cent. Of course it would not do to cut every salary but the highest one and mine was put at \$1,800, where it remained for four years. I have drawn orders amounting to nearly

\$2,000,000 since I have been clerk of the board. It is a pleasure to state that no man has ever attempted to get pay for a bill the second time, or to defraud the people in any way. No disputes have arisen in the settlement of business matters.

More than a thousand diplomas have been signed for the graduates of the high school and I do not believe that a noisier band of men and women has gone out from any institution in the land. So far as I know, not half a dozen of them have made "shipwreck of life."

Several of my friends in different parts of the country have asked gently how long I expected to stay in the work. They are entitled to as definite an answer as I can give. In 1899, I tendered my resignation to take effect September 1, 1900. The board kindly, but earnestly, requested me to withdraw it. We then made a new contract. Whenever it is deemed best for the members that I should retire to me and I am to quit at once. On my part, the privilege is accorded of resigning whenever I may wish to do so. In other words, I am now working by the day.

Early Days in School Works.

Now, when the questions of the interviewer take Superintendent Gastman back, he has a wonderful fund of reminiscence of early days in Decatur.

Speaking of the days before he was regularly appointed head of the schools, Superintendent Gastman relates that during the school term of six months when he was a teacher at the Church street building, every day of the school year one girl came tardy. Every known remedy of that time failed to bring a reformation in her habit of coming just when she pleased.

Some Early Trials.

It is not uncommon for persons who have attended school in a country settlement perhaps, or in a small town of a thinly settled country, to relate the deeds of some of the pupil terrorists who ruled teacher and pupils alike. Perhaps it was due to the fact that the community was not thickly settled and the stories of the terror were the event of the day and dwelt upon with some gusto by the inhabitants, coupled with much speculation as to what the teacher would do, that these stories have lived so long. Now there are so many other things to engage attention that the school terror attracts little attention. Supt. Gastman believes that much is in the personality of the teacher. He may be well informed, be a thorough scholar, but not qualified for a teacher. He cited an instance in the person of a teacher at the Church street school in an early day. This man is said to have been the most scholarly

boy his fate if he imposed again on that boy. Instead of taking a poker and battling the intruder on the head, the teacher in submission listened to it all. Of course all of the pupils heard it. They saw the teacher back down and matters in lack of discipline went from bad to worse until at Christmas time, when after a service of four months, the board asked the teacher to resign. At another time there was such a lack of discipline there that the board was compelled to ask the teacher to resign several weeks before the end of his term. At that time the Church street school stood quite alone on the common. To the northwest, in the direction of the present site of the Mueller shop, there was a pond, a famous place for skating in the winter time. It was not infrequent that a recess crowd of boys in spite of the pleadings and threats of the teacher, would leave school and go to the pond to put in the balance of the day skating, or if the weather was warm, go in the other direction to loaf about the business center or go on to the river as their fancy dictated. On one occasion after a teacher there had been compelled to quit and while Mr. Gastman was occupying the position of principal of the High School and superintendent of city schools as well, he was practically compelled to go to that building and in addition to his other duties, take charge there. By that time he had come to be recognized as the head of the system and his word was law. The pupils did not know that he was coming. When he entered they were scattered about the room having a good time. He tapped the bell once, but no one gave heed. Then he stood quietly at the desk. Finally one boy happened to see who had sounded the bell and whispering to the one nearest to him, "there's Gastman," slid into his seat. Thus the word was passed around and gradually the room was quiet. The superintendent merely said, "hereafter when the bell sounds you will come to order." That was all he had to say, and during the several months that he was in charge of the school he had no trouble on the score of lack of discipline.

The Laboratory.

When asked what particular thing or department in the public school system had been of greatest advantage to the pupils, Supt. Gastman replied, "the laboratory." He smiled when he remembered the difficulty he encountered when he first began his effort to induce the board of education to approve his plan to make an appropriation to establish that department. Up to that time, except in colleges, there was no thought of anything but text books in giving instructions in chemistry and

expended in putting a brick floor in a room in the basement of the original high school building. In 1892 he succeeded in getting an appropriation of \$485.25 and three years later \$978.50 for the same purpose, and in 1899, since its establishment the board had expended upon the laboratory a total

recently agitated and he declares that he is in favor of it. It is for boys who can not be managed with other pupils. They must be put in a separate class with others of their kind and have special discipline. In the old days corporal punishment was the remedy for this kind. It is not a

shop pure and simple—a place to acquire a trade. The idea in teaching drawing in public schools is not to develop each pupil as an artist but, in addition to acquiring some use of the hand, to imbibe some knowledge of and better appreciation of art. The principal thing in a manual

high school she is an authority. She tells some interesting facts in regard to the early history of the school.

Notes Growth.

"The growth of the school," said Miss French in referring to her work in Decatur, "has been very great since I came to the city. We tried very hard during my first year to keep the attendance up to the 100 mark, but at the end of the year there were only 99 pupils in the school. Now there are somewhere between 500 and 600. That first year there were only four in the graduating class and for a year or two afterward no one at all graduated."

"We only had four teachers in the school at that time. They were Mr. Gastman, who was the principal, Miss Mary E. Baker, Miss Miranda Sargent and myself. Both of the two ladies are now dead. Mr. Gastman is superintendent and I am still teaching. We used the old assembly room on the top floor and two other rooms and I had a room on the west side on the second floor. The rest of the building was used for some of the grammar school pupils and for primary school children who then came to the high school. Everyone knows of the many additions and changes which have since been made to the high school building."

"The laboratory is one of the new features. At first we had two or three old bones lying around, but that was the extent of the laboratory. Later one was arranged in the cellar. It was a horribly gloomy old place but it was the start of the well appointed laboratory which later was fitted on the third floor."

Younger Now.

"As far as the pupils go I do not see very much change in those whom I taught at first and the pupils of today. The age of the young people has changed a great deal. They are much younger now than they used to be. We have some children in the high school who are only twelve years old. They manage to skip a grade in the ward schools and then try to go through the high school in three and one-half years."

"Aside from the difference in age I do not see any particular change. The pupils were about as easy to teach in the early days as they are now and they learned as readily. It is possible that they were taught a little better when we did not have so many for the reason that the classes were smaller and each pupil perhaps got more attention. For example I remember when I had algebra classes of only six or eight pupils while now the classes in that study are made up of 25 or 35 pupils."

"While the growth of the school has made it necessary to have more system than formerly, I do not think the pupils are taught any better. In former years we taught just as well as now."

Parents and Children.

On account of having been connected with the school for so many years Miss French frequently finds in her classes a pupil whose mother or father was taught by her years ago. Occasionally there will be a pupil whose father and mother were both formerly in Miss French's classes.

With new boys and girls entering the school each year Miss French's acquaintance is constantly increased and she probably now knows more people than any other woman in the city, and she remembers them. For nineteen years Miss French kept the school records and she can now recognize the name of any person whose name was ever on the records when she kept them. Anyone who was ever in her class she does not forget. The boys, Miss French says, she remembers better than the girls. Many of her pupils have left the city and wandered all over the country, but it is not infrequent that some of these former pupils will write to her to inform their former teacher of their doings.

Miss French always takes an interest in the future welfare of her pupils and this has brought her close to the hearts of many of the young people. She says she always takes an interest in what her former pupils are doing and is always pleased and feels a certain pride when she hears of the success of any of them.

Influence of Teacher.

"I guess our influence as teachers," said Miss French, "was not so bad. Of all the pupils that were in my class only one ended in the penitentiary. He was a young fellow who fell into bad company and was sent to the penitentiary for a year. On the other hand not so many of them have turned out preachers. Still there were a few, among them being Levi Towle, Will Gray and Abner Cobb. I really do not think that there were any of my pupils who made an utter wreck of their lives. At least I have never heard of them if they did."

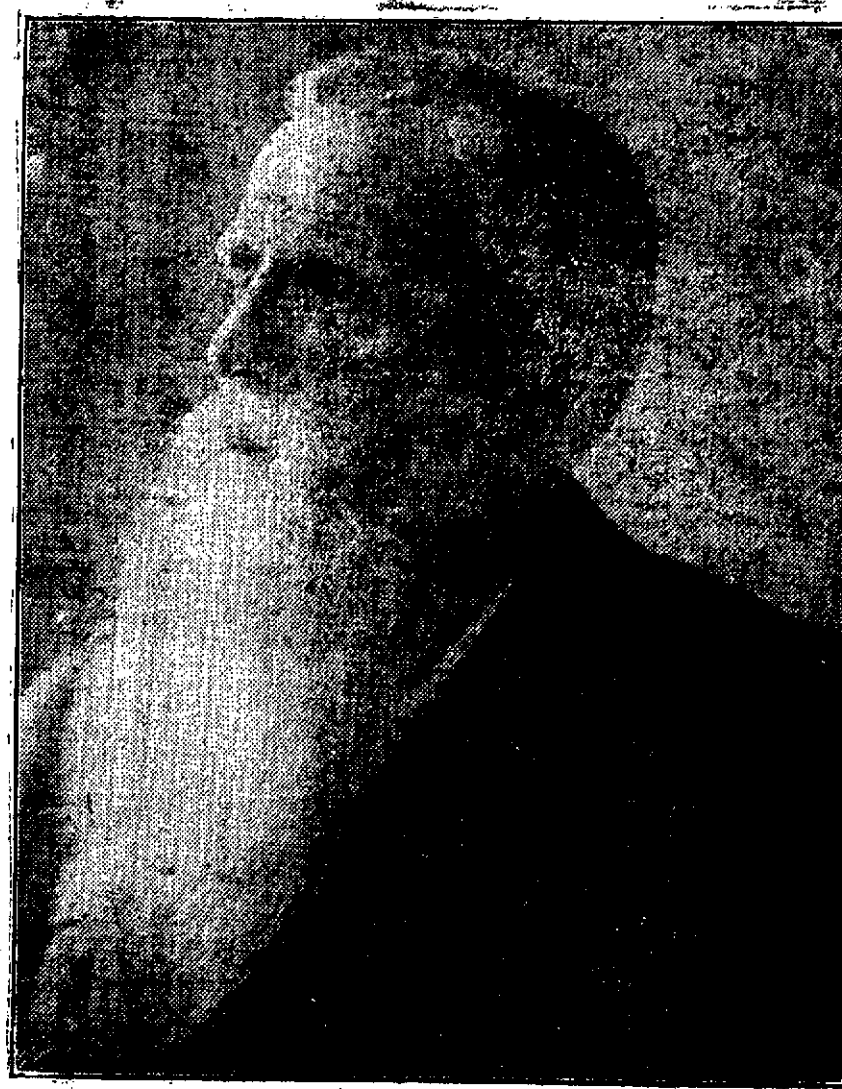
"My pupils are yet too young to have gained for themselves any great honors or national reputation, but I believe that there are some who may. Many have made good starts in life and a great many have been successful enough to be now making a good living for themselves."

Some of Her Pupils.

"Harry Bumstead, who is now a professor at Yale college, was one of my pupils. In the city there are, I believe, eleven of the physicians who went to school to me and also quite a number of lawyers. I cannot help but have a personal interest in these young men and I like to keep track of my pupils as nearly as possible."

"I find the faces and names of the pupils are deeply impressed upon my mind. A few days ago Louis Mueller, who was my pupil thirty years ago, called upon me. When I had last seen him he was a young man, and now he has gray hair and wore a beard. His face was familiar and after hearing his last name I at once recalled him. As we talked I saw the same old expressions on his face."

(Continued on page 11)



E. A. GASTMAN.

of \$2,031.22. Supt. Gastman says that the laboratory work is invaluable. It gives the pupils a chance to do something. It gives them a more exact knowledge of the things they are studying. It teaches them in making the experiments to be accurate, exact. It gives them a clear mental perception

boy could not be managed in the ward schools he was sent to the office of the superintendent and there received "what was coming to him. That sort of thing soon amounts to nothing, and Supt. Gastman cited an instance at the Church street school when the pupils got beyond control. The teacher thrashed them as soundly as he could but without avail. Finally it became so much of a joke that every time he called a boy forward the latter gathered his coat tightly about his body and bent forward without hearing a word from the teacher, and that too, perhaps when no thrashing had been intended.

Decline of Corporal Punishment.

In recent years there has been no corporal punishment. Superintendent Gastman said: "If there are forty pupils in a room and they are constantly annoyed by a boy who is unmanageable and takes up the greater part of the teacher's time keeping him straight, he should be put out of the school. The other thirty-nine pupils have some rights. They have come to be instructed and are willing to learn. It is an imposition on their rights that the time of the teacher, which belongs to them, should be consumed by one or two boys who will not behave."

The last time corporal punishment was administered at the high school was some years ago and the recipient was a boy who for some reason was utterly beyond control and was afterward sent to the reform school. Time and again he had given his teacher trouble and the last time he was on the carpet he was informed that his next offense would result in a spanking. That threat was without avail. In a few days he was at the office. The superintendent wanted to get out of the job, so he called the janitor and in a voice that the boy could certainly hear instructed the janitor to go out and cut a switch. The latter obeyed. The boy sat in a chair waiting for his turn. Flacing the stick on the table the superintendent explained that the boy was called to another part of the building for a few moments and that on his return he would deliver the thrashing he had promised. He went away leaving the boy alone in the room. Half an hour later he returned and the boy was still there. The superintendent was disgusted. He had figured that while he was absent the boy would of course sneak out. Still hoping that he could escape with delivering only a lecture he picked up the stick, but before he could say anything the kid jumped into the middle of the floor and defied him and at the same time told what his father would do in case that stick was used. The superintendent was cornered and there was nothing to do but lay on the gad, and he did it. In commenting upon the fact that this boy was afterwards arrested for stealing a purse and was sentenced to the reformatory, Superintendent Gastman said that he did not like the idea of sending boys to that institution. It was then that he spoke of the parental school, saying it should be on the order of a manual training school, and that care should be used in selecting the teacher. Many persons, he said, confound the manual

training school, Superintendent Gastman believes is in the selection of the teacher. It must be some one who has that tact for handling boys who are regarded as unmanageable. On that score he declared that it was wonderful the difference there was in individuals, and he regretted that the rules generally were that the first grade teachers should be paid a stipulated sum; the second grade another sum, the third still more and so on. He declares that teachers should be graded according to their individual ability although it might be true under that rule that one third grade teacher would receive double the sum paid to another. But there are such differences in the ability of teachers that the difference in pay would be justified.

DEAN OF THE FACULTY.

Miss Mary L. French Has Taught for 34 Years.

Thirty-four years as teacher in the same school in Decatur is the record held by Miss Mary L. French, the senior member of the faculty of the Decatur high school.

Few teachers in any part of the country have been in service in one educational institution that long and there is but one other person who has been teaching in this city longer than Miss French. When the latter came to this city Miss Jennie Durfee was teaching school and she is now engaged in the same profession, but there were several years when she did not teach. E. A. Gastman has been connected with the Decatur schools longer than Miss French and was at one time a teacher, but in later years he has held the position of superintendent, so Miss French is really the dean of the high school faculty.

The term of service of Miss French has been almost continuous. In the year of 1894-95 Miss French did not teach and enjoyed a much needed rest, but the next year she continued the work.

Miss French was born in Grigsaville, Ill., and attended the state normal school and taught in the schools of Cairo for two years. When the principal of the high school there left Miss French accepted a position in Decatur high school. This was in the fall of 1869, and with all the changes that have taken place in the personnel of the faculty, the additions to the buildings and the changes in the work, she is still here and is recognized as one of the most able teachers in the city. Miss French's particular branch was mathematics, and in this line there are probably few teachers anywhere who are any better. If anyone was a member of one of Miss French's algebra or geometry classes and does not know anything about those studies it is not the fault of Miss French. She has a thorough understanding of mathematics and she has a way of imparting the knowledge to the pupils which only falls in cases where the pupil is too indifferent or stupid to learn.

Having served as a teacher for so many years Miss French naturally has an understanding of the business of a training school with the idea of a work teacher and in the history of the local



MARY L. FRENCH.

teacher ever in Decatur, but he could not control the gang. One day he had a difficulty with a boy who as a man, has since risen to some distinction. The next day the big brother of the erring pupil came to the school and with many oaths and much charging about informed the teacher what would

even that long ago, although he did not designate it by that name, Supt. Gastman was leaning toward the theory of manual training. After months of discussion with the board members, in 1877 he induced them to make an appropriation of \$100 for laboratory purposes. Of that sum \$39.41 was

of the subject. Studying from a text book exclusively is apt to grow dull. Making experiments keeps alive the interest and enables them above all to do something."

Favors Parental School. This thought brought Supt. Gastman to the subject of the "parental school"



AT BED TIME
I TAKE A
PLEASANT
WERE DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW
AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says I am healthy on the stomach, liver
and kidneys and is a pleasant looking man. This is due
to the fact that I have been using the
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is necessary. Address, Box 253, Le Roy, N. Y.

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to fit.

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PARKER'S SALE

Of Brood Sows and Shorthorn Bulls.

The undersigned will sell at auction

on his farm five miles west and one

mile south of Maroa, six miles north

of Warrensburg, and five miles south

and two east of Kenney on

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Beginning at 12:30 sharp, the following

thoroughbred stock:

50 PURE POLAND-CHINA SOWS

Due to farrow in May and June. These

sows are bred to registered Poland-

China boars. Here is your chance for

good stout well-bred.

SHORTHORN BULLS

I will also sell the registered Short-

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142334. Color, bright red. Calved

July 19, 1900. A sure breeder, gentle

and kind. First dam Red Bloom by

General 134,374.

CHILLY FAIN, by Dewey 142251. First

dam 2nd Roan Beauty by Councillor

134375. This calf will be registered

to the purchaser as owner.

TERMS OF SALE.

Nine months time, purchaser to give

approved note with security. Notes

to draw 6 per cent interest from date

if not paid at maturity. 4 per cent

discount for cash. No property to be

removed until terms are complied

with.

W. H. PARKER,

G. W. Woy, Auctioneer.

D. N. GRAY, Clerk.

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ANNUAL REPORTS

Of the Officers of the Anna B. Millikin Home Submitted to Board Meeting.

FIRST YEAR IN NEW BUILDING

Shows The Accomplishment of Much Work.

The secretary and treasurer of the Anna B. Millikin home board and Mrs. W. P. Busher, who has charge of placing inmates, have submitted their annual report to the board of directors. The report contains much information concerning the workings of that excellent institution. The report of the secretary is as follows:

During the past year the new home was opened with a public reception, many friends and citizens availing themselves of the opportunity of seeing and inspecting the beautiful building.

The board, composed of nineteen ladies from various churches, with four gentlemen and four honorary members, held twelve regular monthly meetings which were opened with prayer for "Our Heavenly Father's" wisdom and guidance in all deliberations. Three special called meetings were held. The one of four members expired, but by unanimous vote they were retained until 1906. Four new names were added to fill vacancies.

Seeing the importance of a wise council four gentlemen were placed on the board as members.

Fourteen of our prominent physicians offered their services free of charge when needed for the sick. The services of Dr. Mills, the veterinarian, were once needed, and were generously donated by him.

The secretary has written fifty-two letters, among them acknowledgments and letters of appreciation for various benefices in behalf of the home. Visitors' day at the home is on Thursday of each week from 2 to 5 p. m.

The donations have been numerous, contributed by about 175 private individuals, with churches, young people's societies, endeavors, leagues, Woman's club, W.C.T.U., and the public schools having a share, lists of which have been published monthly during the year.

The young people of the Endeavor societies and Epworth leagues have purchased the furniture for the assembly room where all the religious meetings are held.

On Sabbath afternoon meetings have been held by the following organizations:

The First M. E. church and League, 18 services, 8 of these being led by Mr. Stephenson.
Baptist Endeavor, 8 services.
Lutherans, 1 service.
W. C. T. U., 10 services.
On six Sabbaths no services were held on account of the inclement weather.

The members of the board are: Mesdames W. F. Busher, James Millikin, S. D. Hill, John Ulrich, Winslow, Baker, Jennie Kreidler, Batchelder, I. A. Buckingham, Cray, T. L. Antrim, Leforge, R. Faries, Morgan, Badenhausen, F. B. Tait, Hoskins, John Hill, and Messrs. James Millikin, W. F. Busher, Dr. Morgan, and Alex. Robertson. The honorary members are Mrs. S. Powers, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. T. T. Roberts, and Miss Leonette Johnson.

Mrs. Busher's Report.

Fifty children were cared for at the home during the year and homes secured for twenty-one children. Ten were taken away by their fathers and five by their mothers. Six children were returned to the home. Five children were taken to Shelbyville by Rev. C. Slack. One was taken by Rev. Father Murphy of St. Patrick's Catholic church and one died. One girl was cared for until her brother was found and homes were secured for six infants. Nine old ladies were cared for throughout the year, while others were in and out during that period. There was one death among them. One person was declared insane and sent to Jacksonville, and has since died. Five have gone away and two remain at the home at the present time.

Treasurer's Report.

For the year ending Jan. 1, 1903:

Balance on hand at date of

last report \$ 21.96

Board 878.02

Annual subscriptions and do-

nations 632.02

Macon county 1,075.75

Military drill 28.25

Hay 18.00

Total \$2,655.71

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries 743.53

Supplies 731.49

Furniture and clothing 268.33

Bringing Woman's Refuge 191.64

Coal 143.17

Two cows 95.00

Gas 61.93

Interest 50.00

Lawyer 25.00

Screens 89.35

Printing 10.99

Funeral expenses 4.00

Insurance on old home 8.00

Brick work on barn 245.85

Total \$2,638.15

Balance \$ 17.56

MRS. S. D. HILL, Pres.

REDDICK RETIRES.

Will and Ed Schlem Buy His Cigar

Business on Eldorado Street.

Charles M. Reddick will today re-

tire from the cigar business which he

has successfully conducted on East

Eldorado street for a number of years

and will give his time to the conduct

of the Angle hotel, which he recently

purchased.

Will Schlem has for a number of

years been a member of the fire de-

partment, being stationed at the Mor-

gan street house. His brother, Ed

Schlem, has been a journeyman cigar

maker employed at Reddick's. They

will give their entire time to the cigar

business, and being energetic and dis-

posed to please, will no doubt continue

to hold the business which has made

the stand a success.

ITS EXPERIENCE THEY NEED

Grain Dealer Exports the Ultimate Result of Farmers' Movement Will Aid Grain Dealers.

ALWAYS ELEMENT OF CHANGE.

"I am glad," said a grain dealer of many years' experience in Macon county, "that the farmers are going into the business of buying grain. I sincerely hope that they will also go into other branches of business. I do not say this in any spirit of spite, but I believe that it is the only way for them to appreciate the difficulties which grain dealers have to contend with. Of course we may sit down and believe us. At the present time the farmers think they are being robbed on their corn. If they were in the business they would have a different idea. With a big house full of corn and no cars in which to ship it, and the prospect of that grain getting hot and being almost worthless, they would be facing the loss of many good dollars. The May option is causing some trouble. Its up and there is no one who can positively tell what will be the result of that speculation. The present weather conditions are the sort that are likely to cause the corn to get hot in the bin. If it does I will not pass muster on delivery day.

"The rigid inspection of grain is one thing that compels the buyer to be cautious. The buyer is at the mercy of the inspector, but on the other hand he is told that he should know enough about his business to understand that certain requirements are necessary before corn will grade No. 2. Last summer when corn was at the top I bought what appeared to me to be corn likely to grade. I gave 60 cents per bushel for it. Before I shipped it I put it through the blower and took at least two cents in weight out of every bushel. I was quite confident there was no question but that corn would grade No. 2. At Chicago it graded No. 3 and I got 60 cents for it on the track there. With all my expenses at the elevator the cost of shipping, and the lost weight in blowing out the grain, I made a nice profit on that grain, didn't I?

"A farmer said to me the other day, 'We never before had any difficulty in raising corn that would grade No. 2, what's the matter now?'

"That's what I can not answer. I know that I have purchased corn that I believed should grade No. 2 in any market, but it failed to do so. The only thing a grain buyer can do is to protect himself. The men who fondly imagine that the grain buyers are doubling their money on every car of grain shipped read the market reports and see only the top price. Apparently they forget that there are several grades of corn and that the top price is for only the best grain that is produced. When they are sellers each individual believes that his grain is the grades of corn and that the top price. Now that's the reason I want them to turn buyers for awhile. They can learn only by experience.

"Ask some of the buyers who handled oats last summer how much money they made. I know one fellow who contracted with the farmers to buy their crop at a certain figure. The grain was wet during the time that it was in shock. Naturally the buyer cut the contract price some when the grain was delivered, but to his sorrow he discovered that he did not cut it half enough, and his experience cost him about \$8,000, for when he got the stuff to market the inspection fixed it right."

The True Tolstoi.

To any one who suggests that his life and teachings are not always in accord, Tolstoi invariably replies: "That does not prove that my principles are bad but that I am weak. And to this weakness, with which he has often been reproached, we give, after an hour of conversation, the fitting word, kindness, a kindness which fears to inflict on others even the slightest pain.

We spoke of Pepine's portrait of him. It was bought by the state for the museum of Alexander III, but now that the clergy have forbidden the faithful to look upon the pernicious representation of an excommunicated being, it is not probable that the picture will be exhibited in a public gallery for many a day.

I remarked on the fidelity with which the painter had caught his habitual attitude, his manner of thrusting his hands, somewhat deformed by rough work, flat through his leather belt. When the subject of bare feet was introduced Tolstoi interrupted me to explain:

"I was going to my bath when Repine, who was then living with me, said, 'Stay just as you are.'"

And I thought, with true repentance, that many people, among them myself, believed they saw, in this facet of the artist, a voluntary pose of the model, an attempt to have it believed that he is a mulek to this degree.

I left him with the belief that he is the incarnation of pity supported by the imperious need of justice. He has the desire of reforming a social condition which is not in accordance with Christ's wish, and he translates this desire into acts. We need not fear that he will have many imitators.

When I remember him, I see him on a beautiful night, with the blue sky full of stars, standing on the terrace that overlooks the sea, the full moon riding high above in the heavens, pensive, his two hands thrust into his belt, his rugged, powerful head—the face indicating better than words the triumph of God over the beast—inclined toward his breast. With sublime inconsistency, he demands for the oppressed, the humble, the ignorant—the only ones, according to his belief, to whom the Father of all intelligence reveals himself—liberty and light, the possession of which, under the conditions of this world, would quickly carry them from his ideal by making them in all ways like other men, full of pride.—Th. Bentzon in the Critic.

The hacking cough that usually follows a gripe rapidly succumbs to the healing properties of Hart's Honey and Horehound. It is a specific for all throat and lung troubles. Sold by H. W. Bell.

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week after week that White and Fancy Vests will always be a requirement to good dress. Our assortment, consisting of all that a stock should comprise, is awaiting your observation.

It is certain they'll please you, as they bear the imprint of the foremost vest house, "R. & W."—an assurance of satisfaction.

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Start Right

And do not waste much if any of 1903 in trying all kinds of indifferent GRADES of work. You should not expect to get HIGH-GRADE work at counter bargain prices. The safest plan is to do business where and with those whom you can depend upon. In wishing our many patrons and the readers of the Herald all the HAPPINESS and PROSPERITY that can be crowded into 1903, we assure them that those who intrust their work to us during the year will, other things being equal, come to the end of 1903 with smiles on their faces and dollars to the good in the pockets. In short it generally holds true that if you START RIGHT you will END RIGHT. If you are not already one of our customers and have desire to become familiar with our ways of doing business and prices don't hesitate, but come forth.

ALL DESIRED INFORMATION FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

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After April 1st we will be obliged to raise the price of paper hanging and painting, so if you want work done at old prices you will have to hurry, as we will only contract for the amount of work we can do in this month at old prices.

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If You Want All the News READ THE HERALD.

WORLD MISSIONS

SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF THEM.

J. Dickey Templeton Presents the Whole Subject in a Comprehensive Way.

The missionary work of the Christian churches has become a world-science. One of the best-posted men in the United States on the subject is J. Dickey Templeton of Bloomington, who has made it a particular study for many years. During this time he has collected a large library of missionary literature, which he has lately donated to the Withers public library, to be conducted as a valuable department of that institution. Mr. Templeton has written for the Herald a concise statement of the whole scheme of missions as worked out by him through his years of research. This is printed below, and accompanied by the diagram also given, may prove of interest to many who never before gave the subject any thought. Mr. Templeton is not a minister but is a banker.

Missions.
The mission movement is a movement of the church. There is first the movement of the world into the church, which is called conversion of the individual, or a revival. This is followed by the movement of the church into the world which is called missions. It is like the movement of the blood, going into the heart and out again purified and to purify. The principles of conversion and revivals are well understood by the church, but the principles of missions have never been developed to the same extent. In the ideal church, missions are as important as revivals.

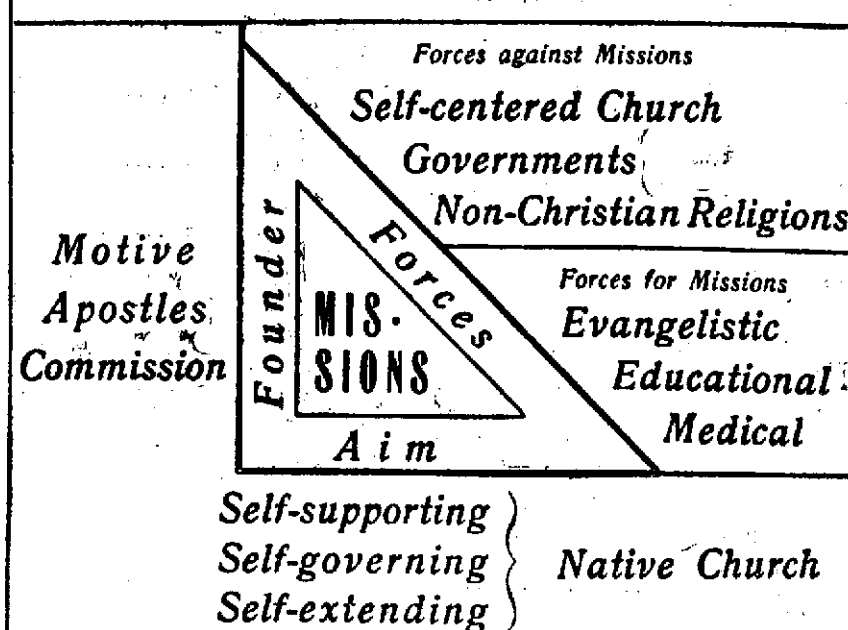
The Founder—Motive.
The subject may be divided into the Founder, the Forces and the Aim of Missions. The Founder was Jesus Christ and a study of his motive, his apostles and his commission will give

the force of governments was exerted in favor of the church. But this force was mixed with ideas of conquest that the purity of the church was destroyed. Christianity has so influenced some modern governments that they are called Christian nations. Even these refuse or neglect to establish reforms, both national and local, when left to themselves. The church has no authority outside its membership, but many reforms and improvements, originating in the church, must fall unless carried on by the governments. In countries where the church has little influence the governments either prohibit the entrance of missionaries or limit their work.

Forces—Non-Christian Religions.
As the forces for missions are religious their greatest contest must be with non-Christian religions. The apostles placed the gospel against every religion of their time and Paul was the great detective who could discover any error or compromise in doctrine or in practice. He opposed the non-Christian religions of his own time with as great power as he preached the gospel. In many countries the mission movement comes in contact with a degenerate church, which still contains much truth, mixed with many forms of error. The non-Christian religions of today are organized forces which oppose missions at every step. Their gods and temples, their literature and leaders, with a thousand million followers, present a vast and an organized force against the mission movement of the church.

Forces—Evangelistic.
The founder of missions recognized the forces against him when he gave the great commission to the apostles, but he told them also that he had power and authority to overcome all opposition. For this reason we know that the forces selected by him, the evangelistic, educational and medical, are not only the best, but also sufficient. Evangelistic work is publicly presenting the gospel to large audiences, or to a single individual in private conversation. Certain ideas about God and man which the

The Missionary Triangle



us some idea of the relation of the founder to the mission movement. Obedience to the divine will and love for a lost world, were the principal motives, although many others must have entered into carrying on so great a plan. These have been the motives also of all apostles and missionaries who have engaged in missionary work. The nearer their motives approach those of the founder himself the better will be the aim and results.

The Founder—Apostles.
In order to carry out the work which had been given him to do, the founder of missions chose twelve men, called apostles. These men were taught by him, what they should believe concerning him and his work, and they were also instructed in their relations to each other and to others. They learned the requirements of admission to the church, and the principles and methods of the mission movement. In addition to the twelve apostles the Apostle Paul was appointed. He developed and applied these principles to such an extent that his teachings and methods became the standard for future missionaries. His letters and the four gospels are the original literature of missions which has given uniformity to the work when these have been studied and adopted by modern missionaries.

The Founder—Commission.
The founder gave to these apostles the great commission, in which he told them they would be guided into all truth by the spirit which would be sent after his departure. They were commanded to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. Those who heard the gospel were required to believe it, and be baptized. This great commission is still in force, and the church through its mission boards obeys it to a limited extent by sending missionaries to preach the gospel.

Forces—Self-Centered Church.
Before considering the forces for missions in the apostolic and modern church, the forces against missions should be presented in order to understand the nature and extent of the conflict. The apostles were commanded not only to preach, but also to go and preach. The action of the heart in sending out the blood is no more necessary to the life of the body than the mission movement is to the life of the church. Both plans are equally and entirely divine. The church of Jerusalem was a self-centered church, considering its opportunities, and even the church of the Reformation was not a foreign missionary movement. The church of one hundred years ago refused to send missionaries who wanted to go to the foreign field. Although the movement is stronger today than ever before, the information and enthusiasm of the church is still self-centered.

Forces—Governments.
Another force against missions is that of governments. The Roman empire assisted Christianity in many ways, but the founder of missions himself and his apostles were put to death by its orders. After the empire accepted Christianity there was a union of church and state and for centuries

founder of missions taught his apostles and which they preached and put in writing were considered then and have since then been considered the gospel and the power of God. The apostles did not remain in one place, but went from city to city, preaching as they were commanded. Itinerant is a very essential element in evangelization. Another presentation of the gospel is by the use of literature, appealing to the eye as the preaching does to the ear. Portions of the bible have been translated into four hundred languages and dialects.

Forces—Educational.
The evil effect of the forces against missions may be seen not only in the spiritual condition of the world, but also in the mental and physical condition. The gospel is first a spiritual, but it is also an educational force. The church in all countries provides for religious education, not only because the members desire it, but for its own preservation. In some countries the government or the state provides for secular education, but where there is no public system the mission must provide even this. Sometimes those connected with the schools have no means of support and are untrained in every way. For this reason industrial education is a prominent feature in many mission fields.

Forces Medical.
The physical demands of the non-Christian world are perhaps as great as the demands of the mind. In many countries there is no knowledge either of diseases or of remedies. Even when the sick are not entirely neglected, the remedies prescribed are often worse than the diseases. The medical missionary has opened many doors which have been entirely closed to other missionaries. Paupers by the roadside have been healed and brought into the church and rulers on thrones have been cured and converted. In many countries diseases are assisted by poverty and hunger and famine, in destroying millions before their time. As far as they are able the missionaries feed the starving and illustrate philanthropy of missions till the public sentiment will support the government in establishing hospitals and relief work.

Aim—Self-Supporting Native Church.
Even after studying the history of the founder and the forces of this movement, many are in doubt as to what the aim of missions has been in the past and what it should be in the future. It is impossible to send missionaries enough to preach to the one thousand millions of the non-Christian world. It is financially unwise if it were possible and native churches are encouraged to support their own work. On account of the poverty in many places it is necessary to partially support the native church at first, till the ideas of self-support become established. This process from foreign support through partial support to a self-supporting native church is going on wherever the missionary has gone. In some cases self-support is insisted on at the start.

Aim—Self-Governing Native Church.
The question of government is as



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Which is certainly the Most Attractive we have ever shown.

Mens' and Boys' Suits

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Reliable Clothing.

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VINOL! will help any one suffering from severe cold or sore lungs.

VINOL! not only builds up the system so that it will throw off colds and disease; but is a pleasant remedy to take.

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KING'S DRUG STORE

CORNER MAIN
AND WATER STREETS

important as the question of support. At first the missionary is minister and manager, although a foreigner. As the native Christians increase in knowledge and responsibility they naturally take part in the government of the church, especially in countries which are naturally independent. If it requires several years to prepare the gospel, some time must be allowed in preparing native workers today. Having known only the non-Christian ideas of God, they are not capable of self-government in questions of doctrine. The guiding mind of the trained theologian must at first direct and govern them, to preserve the purity of the gospel. In questions of membership and discipline even the missionaries may not agree. The true aim in every country is to establish a self-governing native church.

Aim—Self-Extending Native Church.
If the church in Christian countries was not self-extending there would be no mission movement to non-Christian countries. The work of the missionary should decrease as that of the native pastor increases. Experience has shown that when the native workers are well prepared, they can do better work among the people than the missionary, who is a foreigner. They can extend the membership faster because they understand the people better. In addition to extending the membership of each church, the extension in territory is necessary according to the great commission till the regions beyond shall all be reached. The influence of the native church may at first extend only to its membership, but as these members learn and practice

Christianity, these principles will extend from the church to other institutions. The family relations in many countries will be changed. Social laws under non-Christian religions will yield, rulers will change the laws, and the founder will see his forces moving in every country through the native church, to every individual and to every institution. J. D. TEMPLETON.

BUSINESS FOR THE PEDDLERS.

"I can't see how the street peddlers make a living," declared one of a group of suburbanites on a North river ferry-boat the other evening. "I will supply the cigars if each of us has not bought something from a street peddler today," said the man addressed. "I bought a two-foot rule from one of them." "And I bought shoe strings," confessed the first speaker. "So did I," said a third. "And I bought some bulbs," said another. "Matches here," remarked a fifth. "A pocket comb for me," said the man with a big mustache. "A card of buttons," spoke up a family man. "Clack, clack," came the sound of a noisy contrivance as another commuter exhibited his purchase. "Seven handkerchiefs for a quarter," remarked still another, tapping a package that bulged out of his overcoat pocket. "I guess the cigars are on me," said the first speaker, "the peddlers seem to have plenty of customers."—New York Times.

A Baby's Life Saved.

If your child is restless at night, grinds its teeth, wets the bed, is constipated, craves indigestible food or is fretful and peevish, you can be sure it has worms. KICKAPOO WORM KILLER will expel them and restore the child's health. These tablets are pleasant to take and won't harm the most delicate child. 25c a box at druggists, or by mail from us. Your money back if not satisfactory.

KICKAPOO INDIAN WORM KILLER

Dunbar, Pennsylvania.
Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co.
New Haven, Conn.
Gentlemen—I cannot speak too highly of Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer, for it was the means of saving our little girl, Mary, aged four years. We gave her one lozenge, and she passed eighty worms. I would say to fathers and mothers who have children to try the Worm Killer, for it saved our little girl, and I know it will do the same for them.
JAS. WILGUS.

KICKAPOO INDIAN MEDICINE CO., New Haven, Conn.

All the News THE HERALD All the Time

DECATUR HERALD.

112 E. Main St., Decatur, Ill.
PUBLISHED BY
THE HERALD-DESPATCH CO.

The Herald-Despatch.

Established October 6, 1880.

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Judicial Convention.

A delegate Republican judicial convention of the Sixth judicial circuit of Illinois, for the purpose of nominating three candidates for circuit judges of said district, will be held at the court house in Decatur, Macon county, Illinois, on March 12, 1908, at 11 a. m. The basis of representation shall be one delegate for every 200 votes, or fraction over 150 cast for Fred Busse, for state treasurer in 1902. Number of delegates shall be as follows: Champaign Co. 17. DeWitt Co. 8. Douglas Co. 7. Macon Co. 16. Monticello Co. 5. Piatt Co. 7. The manner of selecting delegates in counties where no delegates have been selected is referred to the proper authorities of said counties.

ROY WRIGHT, Chairman.
WILLIAM BOOTH, Secretary.
Decatur, Ill., Jan. 14, 1903.

GIVE OLD ADDRESS.

In changing addresses our patrons should not only give the new but the old address. It is impossible in a list of thousands of names to find the name to be changed unless the old post office is given.

SIGNIFICANT DATE.

Sunday, March 8.—First locomotive crossed Niagara bridge, 1855.

Ed Allen made a first class collector but knows when he has enough. Many men are not so wise as Mr. Allen. Some work public favor until they lose it.

Gen. Buckner of Kentucky, who was Palmer's running mate in 1896 to smash Bryanism, is of the opinion that no man will be nominated in 1904 who is offensive to Bryan.

The mayor has signed the West Eldorado ordinance and the traction and interurban questions are settled. Attention can therefore be focused on baseball and other great issues.

Cannon's shot at the senate went through the thick skins of the senators and hurt. Senatorial courtesy does not extend outside of the senate chamber.

The democrats of the senate have done one sensible thing. They have again made Senator Gorman chairman of the caucus. Gorman is not a saint but he is the smartest political manipulator the democrats have had in a generation.

Nothing in Senator Mason's term so became him as his leaving. In his last speech he made some very sensible remarks about the antiquated senate rules. If he had been so wise in other matters he could have been his own successor.

The Review's picture of Judge Ames in Friday's edition presents the appearance of a man at the worst stages of the small-pox. Judge Ames cannot be that sort of a man or he would be confined to some pest house. Being a democrat it is not nice for a democratic organ to so disgrace its man.

It is a little unfortunate that congress could not have done something to relieve the urgent needs of the Filipinos. The senseless filibustering tactics by Quay, Morgan and Tillman made any legislation by the senate impossible. The Cuban reciprocity treaty and the canal treaty can be completed by the senate but the relief of the Philippine situation is not possible until the new congress convenes.

OHIO COAL DEALERS GOOD IN DIANS.

They do things differently in Ohio. Illinois coal combines fight. Those east surrender and beg for mercy. The suit recently brought by Attorney General Sheet of that state, to oust from their charter the six big, controlling companies, was so fortified with evidence of a combine that Judge Doyle, representing the combine, went to Governor Nash and the attorney general and confessed that a combine existed, and completely surrendered to the state without wishing to fight the suit. By the agreement entered into between the state and the combine, the Ohio coal operators are immediately to dissolve the Ohio Coal Producers' association and the Hocking Coal association and at once withdraw from the Central Coal Producers' Bureau, embracing Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, and also withdraw from the Lake Shippers' Bituminous Coal association and sever all connection of whatever kind partaking of a pool or combine. For good Indians the country is commended to Ohio.

CAREER IN SCHOOL WORK

(Continued from 9th page.)

I also see in some of the young people the same ways I knew as the ways of their mother or father when they attended school many years ago. The former pupils are of course scattered all over the country. There is Dr. James L. Bevans, now in the army, and others have gone and of many I have entirely lost track.

"Of the teachers now in the high school those who were formerly my pupils are Principal Ehrman, Miss Badenhausen, Miss English, Miss Martin and Miss Bear. Frank Hamsher, formerly principal, was also one of my pupils.

Poor Pupils Succeed.

"One thing I have noticed in following the life of my pupils after they leave school is that one cannot always tell what success a boy is going to make in life by judging from his work in school. It is true that if a boy is deceitful and dishonest in school those same principles generally follow him through life, but many who are good students do not make any success afterward and often the boys who are of no account at all in school will do well. I think now of one of the leading business men and money makers of Decatur who was simply worthless in school. He did not know or learn here. She says she supposes that she has turned out an excellent business man."

Miss French has had since she has been connected with the high school other good offers, but she remained here. She says she supposes that she lacked push in not advancing to some higher positions, but that she does not regret having stayed in Decatur and that on account of her many friends here she will always live here and as long as she follows the business she will teach in Decatur. She says: "There have been many pleasant features about my work here. I have many warm friends who have been kind to me, so that Decatur will always be my home. My service as a teacher has been an interesting one to me. I always wanted to be a teacher from the time I was a little girl and as soon as I was old enough I began. I am fond of the young people and enjoy teaching them and for anyone who likes the work I know of no more interesting or pleasant occupation."

The feeling which Miss French has for her former pupils is not without reward for there is probably no woman in Decatur who has more friends. Those who have been her pupils have for Miss French a feeling which is not enjoyed by every teacher. Her personal interest in her work and pupils, and her strong personality draws her pupils close to her. Many men in Decatur will say with pride that they were "one of Miss French's boys," and many men who now ponder over serious matters can look back to the time when they poured out their school day troubles to Miss French and always got some good advice on the subject. The long and faithful service given the high school by Miss French is rewarded by the respect and esteem of the people of the city and of hosts of people who have at some time in their life enjoyed the privilege of being one of her pupils.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

All Angels' Church—Holy Eucharist (semi-choral), 10.30 a. m. Vespers, 4 p. m. The Rev. G. Taylor Griffith, B. D., will officiate. Mrs. P. R. Stoner will sing as special soloist at vespers. Wednesday, the Lenten Reading Circle will meet at the residence of Mrs. W. P. Shade. The pastor cordially invites any communicants of the church in Decatur who desire to attend the readings to do so, the reading begins at 3 p. m. promptly, Friday evening at 7.45 o'clock services at All Angels.

A. M. E. Church—A. T. Jackson, pastor. Services Sunday at 10.45 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Services each evening during the week, except Saturdays. All are invited to attend.

First English Lutheran—H. Peters, pastor. Regular services at 10.45 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. Catechetical class at 3 p. m. Lenten services Wednesday at 7.45 p. m.

Second Baptist Church—Leon M. Leonard, pastor. The pastor will speak on the following subjects, morning and evening, respectively, "Real Freedom," and "The Messiah's Sufferings for the Sins of the People." Bible school, 9.30 a. m. Revival meeting continues next week.

First M. E. Church—William J. Davidson, pastor. Class meeting at 8.45 a. m.; Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; public worship at 10.45 a. m., with sermon on "The Penitent and Sympathetic Heart." The Junior league at 2.45 p. m.; Intermediate league at 4 p. m.; Epworth league at 6.30 p. m.; public worship at 7.30 p. m., with sermon on "The Secret of a Fallen Continent."

Cumberland Presbyterian Church—J. W. McDonald, pastor. Public worship, 10.45 and 7.30; Sunday school, 9.30; Y. P. S. C. E., 6.30. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject, "Using or Abusing the World." Evening subject, "Who Should Study the Bible?"

Baptist Church—S. H. Bowyer, pastor. Services today at the usual hours but the pastor will be unable to preach. The pulpit will be filled morning and evening by Dr. E. S. Graham, of Hannibal, Mo.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Powers Bldg., fourth floor, rooms 412 and 413 1-2. Service at 10.30 a. m. Subject, "Substance." Sunday school at 11.30. Wednesday prayer meeting at 7.45. All are welcome.

Church of God—J. Bernard, pastor. Preaching 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Morning subject, "Out of the Abundance of the Heart." Evening topic, "Wounded for Our Transgressions." Sunday school, 9.30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6.30 p. m.

Central Church of Christ—F. W. Burnham, pastor. Services at 10.45 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. The pastor will preach. At the morning service those baptized last Sunday evening will receive the hand of fellowship. The evening service will be of evangelistic character. Sunday school, 9.30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, 6.30 p. m. Leaf-land Avenue Chapel Sunday school, 9 o'clock a. m.

Petticoats.

We have some specials in petticoats for Monday, a mercerized sateen, black, for89c

Mercerized sateen with three rows of pleats around bottom, a special value at\$1.39

Ruffled or pleated and corded skirts, at\$1.98



Ginghams.

Red seal zephyr ginghams, all the late things for spring wear, for waists in stripes and for children's dresses in checks and small stripes, regular 15c values, specially priced for Monday at per yard

12½ cents.

NEWNESS EVERYWHERE.

Yes, newness everywhere. Every eastern train brings us Paris and New York's latest things in Dry Goods. Beautiful Tailored Garments—garments that are jaunty, becoming garments, that are exclusive and elegant Lovely new Dress Skirts—skirts that are attractive and at taking prices. Nobby Wash Waists—waists that are cool and summery. All summer goods at zero prices.

Wash Dress Goods.

All this season's most desirable creations at prices the lowest ever named in Decatur on equally meritorious goods.

Egyptian madras, very sheer and fine, extra quality, 25c value, per yard only12½c

190 novelty batiste, organdie designs, worth 20c per yard, only12½c

Satin striped leno, imported goods, worth 25c per yard, Monday15c

20 pieces of the highest novelties of the season, consisting of silk and linen and effects, nikkas cloth, mercerized madras, fancy silk tissues, very sheer and fine, ranging in price from 49c down to25c

Wool Dress Goods.

Convincingly Underpriced.

3 pieces of all-wool basket cloth, black, blue and slate colors, 56 inches wide, something usually sold at \$2.00 per yard, we offer on Monday, per yard\$1.00

4 pieces of broadcloth in blue and black, an elegant thing, cheap at \$2.00 per yard, Monday\$1.50

10 pieces of Jamestown Worsteds, in a variety of novelty patterns, goods that have regularly sold at 50c per yard, reduced for Monday to16c

A Silk Clearing.

Eclipsing in point of bargains, anything that we have attempted before.

3 pieces of 36-inch remain lining silk in black, regular 50c values, per yard Monday16c

10 pieces of colored wash silks, plaids and stripes, 22 inches, per yard for Monday22c

15 pieces of plain colored wash silks, 22 inches wide, also 2 pieces of the new waist-silks, \$1.00 values, per yard for Monday only49c

Curtains.

Most remarkable prices are those that we quote below on curtains. Suspicious people are inclined to think that our regular prices are inflated. We invite you doubtful ones to make a close examination of them and then you will fully comprehend the values that we are offering.

\$1.50 Curtains89c

\$2.00 Curtains\$1.39

\$2.25 Curtains\$1.48

\$2.75 Curtains\$1.98

\$3.00 Curtains\$2.25

\$3.75 Curtains\$2.98

\$4.50 Curtains\$3.48

\$5.00 Curtains\$3.98

\$7.50 Curtains\$4.98

Linens.

Cream bleached table linen, 72 inches wide, three patterns, 50c value, per yard for Monday39c

Full bleached table linen, Irish made, 72 inches, 75c value, per yard Monday only49c

Bleached table damask, 56 inches wide, four patterns, regular 40c values, per yard Monday25c

Stevens' all-linen crash, 18 inches wide, either bleached or unbleached, with or without colored borders, regular 15c values, per yard for Monday10c

Stevens' 16-inch all-linen toweling, unbleached, full absorbent, 12 1-2c value, for Monday per yard7c

Bleached Cotton Crash, an extra quality, 18 inches wide, on sale Monday at per yard5c

Exquisite Millinery.

Those who have an eye for the advance Easter styles in millinery will find our choice selections more than captivating. You'll marvel at the extraordinary skill displayed in the

\$2.00

line, meaning thereby hats that are priced under \$3.00. It includes an almost endless variety of hats that are just as stylish and becoming as most of those sold elsewhere for twice the amount.

Muslin Underwear.

We have the muslin underwear department of the city. We say "the" advisedly—because nowhere are garments of equal quality being offered at the prices we quote.

Gowns.

Muslin gowns, high, square, or V neck, tucked with embroidery, finely finished, Monday49c

Gowns of muslin, high neck, yoke of cluster of tucks, finished with cambric ruffle, Monday69c

Petticoats.

Petticoats of muslin, deep embroidered ruffle, hase style and width, Monday, made a special at75c

Petticoats of cambric, deep embroidered flounce, some having tucks, special priced for Monday\$1.48

HINMAN BROS. CO. 151 North Water St.

Grace M. E. Church—Wm Brandon, pastor.

Prayer and class meeting, 9.30 a. m.; sermon, 10.30 a. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.; sermon, 7.30 p. m. The evening services are especially for railroad men, this being their day in the W. C. T. U. work. The choir will have some special music.

Antioch Baptist—D. J. Tate, pastor. At 11 a. m., preaching by the pastor, subject, "Abraham and Isaac." Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; B. Y. P. U. meeting at 7 p. m. Preaching 8 p. m., subject, "Apostasy." Thursday night a musical will take place. Everybody welcome.

First Congregational Church—Horace L. Strain, pastor. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; public services at 10.45 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; preaching by the pastor.

First Presbyterian Church—W. H. Penhallegon, pastor. Services, 10.45 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Mr. W. C. Pearce, International Sunday school field secretary, will speak in the morning. Evening service under the direction of the Young Men's Bible class and Social club. The pastor will preach on the subject, "The Importance of a Good Start," second in series of sermons to young men. Miss Noy Montgomery will sing. Prof. Robert Walter and Chas. Lorch will play.

Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.30 p. m.

St. John's Episcopal Church—Eldorado and Church streets. Sunday school, 9.30 a. m.; morning prayer and litany, 10.30.

To the Pen. Seymour Danison, who was convicted of making a criminal assault upon his daughter, is now in the penitentiary at Chester. Sheriff Thrift escorted him to that place on Saturday.

Deeds Recorded.

Samuel S. Hopkins to M. E. Conard, lot 6 in Elder's addition to Elwin; \$200.

Millon A. Conard to S. S. Hopkins, lots 6 and 7 in Elder's addition to Elwin; \$100.

Chas. E. Conard to Martin E. Conard, lot 5 in block 1, in Elwin; \$200.

Thomas J. Warwick to Wm. A. Ethern, ten acres in the northeast quarter of 34, 16 east; \$350.

Thomas J. Warwick to Wm. E. Davis, 15 acres in the northeast quarter of 34, 16, 1 east; \$900.

Sarah A. Clem to Wm. H. Cross, lots 4 and 5 in block 8 in Harrison; \$300.

Ezekiel T. Willoughby to John H. Payne, lots 14 and 15 in block 34 in Railroad addition to Macon; \$550.

John S. Clustin to Anderson Ryder, lot 3 in block 3 in Long Creek; \$310.

Ella B. Clark to Charles Clark, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of 5, 16, 3 east; \$2,000.

O. A. Cook to Henry W. Willoughby, lots 3 and 4 in block 3 and lots 3 and 4 in block 4 in Webb's addition to Macon; \$800.

Mary E. Vaughan to Anna Warnick, lot 12 in Waggoner & Murphy's addition to Decatur; \$1,550.

Hiram Ward, executor, to Thomas M. Hill, 50 acres in the northeast quarter and 18 acres in the northwest quarter of 35, 12, 2 east; also the east half of the west half of the southwest quarter of 23; and 5 3-4 acres in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of 38, 16, 2 east; \$8,955.62.

When you count the merits of the

FP CIGARS

You have—
Quality
Purity
Choice Stock
Hand Made
RESULT--ALWAYS GOOD

Subscribe for The Herald

RAILROAD NEWS

Some Passenger Men Expect That Payment of Commissions Will Soon Follow Latest Agreement.

INTERLOCKERS IN ILLINOIS.

Lost A Driving Wheel—Small Wash-out—Local News.

The agreement adopted by the passenger officials of the Western railroads, in view of the new Elkins law, is more remarkable for what is left unsaid than what is included. Outlets of clerical and objects of charity no passes or reduced rates are to be given, except as specified in the following report made by the committee of which John Francis of the Burlington system was chairman:

"Party Rates—All party tariffs to be restricted to theatrical companies or companies organized to give public entertainments for pay.

"Filling Tariffs—All excursion tariffs to be filed with the interstate commerce commission.

"United States Troops and Militia—As there appears to be no exception made under the law in their favor, the full tariff or agreed rates, subject to legal deductions and equalized rates via competing lines, should be observed.

"Railroad Laborers—Reduced rates should only be made for, and upon the request of proper officer of, regularly organized railroads, and only by conference when the business is of a competitive nature.

"Labor rates are permissible when legally established and requirement as to filing of tariffs is observed.

"Excursion agency employees, when traveling with organized special trains in necessary capacity, such as conductors, baggage men, maids, barbers, etc., may be classified and passed as railroad employees.

"Steamship representatives may be classed with transportation rail lines employees, subject to the restriction of the pass agreement.

Some of the railroad men say that one of the inevitable results of this arrangement will be the disruption of the no commission agreement for the reason that there is no bar to the open cutting of rates and when that commences paying commissions will immediately follow. The agreement to pay no commissions has lived for three years, longer than any agreement ever made by the railroads of this country.

Block Signals and Automatic Stop.

The proposal to use the automatic stop as a check upon engineers who play fast and loose with block signals is evidently gaining ground. In a recent report of the Illinois railroad commission, there are given some statistics of derailments at interlocking grade crossings of railways in the state of Illinois for the past year, from which it appears that while, out of a total of 197 derailments only 7 were due to defective interlocking functions, including defects caused by snow, ice, etc., and 27 were due to defective track or rolling stock, no less than 138 derailments were due to trains running against the signals. With such an extraordinary result of their investigation before them, there was only one thing for the commissioners to do, and that was to recommend the use of an automatic stop, acting directly upon the engine. The attitude of the engineer to any signal system should be one of absolute obedience, first, last and all the time. From the very moment when he begins to interpret block signals to suit his own particular judgment of the situation, the system loses its value, and in some cases may become worse than useless.—Scientific American.

Lost a Driver.

Near Cerro Gordo Friday night while moving at a speed of fifteen miles an hour Wabash engine 753 lost the left main driver. The axle broke just inside of the journal. The rods held up the wheel and the engine was stopped without trouble and before any serious damage was done. The disabled machine was taken to the shops at Springfield Saturday afternoon.

Awful Shock.

There is one man on the middle division of the Wabash who utterly fails to appreciate the car situation and his lack of knowledge of affairs after all that has been said in the papers was too much for the car distributor. The local agent sent word that he had a customer who wanted to ship two

horses. By chance there was a big furniture car there and the distributor at once sent word that the furniture car should be used. Next day came a letter in which the statement was made that the shipper had refused to accept that car because there was no provision made for tying the horses in the car. The letter fell from the nerveless hand of the overworked distributor and he fell in a heap on the floor.

A Washout.

At Hartsburg in the northern end of Logan county Saturday morning there was a wash out on the Peoria division of the Illinois Central. It was nothing more than a culvert but it was big enough to hold out the south bound passenger train for two hours and more.

H. P. Waggoner a Wabash switchman had the little finger of his left hand crushed at work in the yards Friday night.

Conductor Will O'Connell of the Wabash is ill.

Paul Fraser switchtender in the west end Wabash yards is out of service on account of an injury sustained in lifting a hand car.

Fireman Priest of the Wabash passenger service is ill.

Brakeman Bridwell of the Wabash has reported for service after an illness of a week.

Fireman George Schilling is ill.

Saturday the Wabash brought the Margaret Sylvia company to Decatur on train 51 and delivered the party to the Illinois Central which took them to Pana on a special train of four cars.

G. M. DeLong of the Wabash shops with his family is visiting in Windsor.

Ray Snyder night caller for the Jasper street office is taking a vacation.

Wabash engine 707 and 814 came out of the Springfield shops on Saturday.

Owing to increased business three more freight handlers have been added to the force at the Illinois Central freight house in this city.

The local travel yesterday was exceptionally heavy. The roads are so muddy that the country people as a rule will not try to drive and generally walk from home to the nearest railroad station.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. L. B. Cass who has been visiting Mrs. T. J. Scroggin for the past week left for her home in St. Louis today.

Miss Ethel Gordon who attends school at Normal is home for the spring vacation.

Mrs. Grace Coffin from Annapolis, Ind., has returned home after a two week's visit with her parents, Rev. Mr. Penny, 926 North Water.

Mrs. M. D. Burg left yesterday for Chicago, where she will remain several days in the leading millinery houses. She will purchase her spring stock of millinery while there.

W. P. Heinrichs will go into the cigar manufacturing business for himself at 1035 North Main street at once.

Mrs. E. J. Wilkins has gone to Chicago for a short visit.

Miss Maude Kelly who has been visiting in the city during the winter with her aunt, Mrs. Harrison Baker, has returned to her home in Taylorville.

W. B. Waddell and son Harry have gone to Jerseyville on business.

Clyde Frazier who has been out of the city for the past few weeks, has returned home.

Miss Edith Horton, who has been ill at her home, 626 West King street, has improved rapidly and is now able to be out.

A. H. Hill has moved his place of residence from 901 West Wood street to 864 West Macon.

P. Schnelke was called to Chicago, yesterday to attend the funeral of his father, F. Schnelke.

Wakeful Children.

For a long time the two-year-old child of Mr. P. L. McPherson, 59 N. Tenth St., Harrisburg, Pa., would sleep but two or three hours in the early part of the night, which made it very hard for her parents. Her mother concluded that the child had stomach trouble, and gave her half of one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which quieted her stomach and she slept the whole night through. Two boxes of these Tablets have effected a permanent cure and she is now well and strong. For sale by All Druggists.

Wolsey, Bunyan and De Foe were the sons of butchers.

WEDS AT OKLAHOMA CITY

Friends Here Receive Word of the Marriage of Miss Georgia Elliott and Tracey L. Robinson.

BRIDE FORMER DECATUR GIRL.

Relatives in this city have received word of the marriage at Oklahoma City last Wednesday of Miss Georgia Elliott to Tracey L. Robinson. The ceremony occurred at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. James N. Lindsay. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will make their home in Oklahoma.

The bride is a daughter of George Elliott, the well known retired farmer living on North Edward street. The groom was a former resident of Decatur, Ill.

The wedding was not a surprise to the Decatur relatives of the bride. They had been expecting it for some time. Mrs. Robinson was a graduate of the Decatur high school and of the Illinois State Normal school and for three or four years she taught school in the north part of the state. Last fall she went to the Indian Territory to teach there.

Boyd-Depew.

Rufus D. Boyd and Miss Etta Depew both of Oakley were married in the county court room on Saturday March 7. The ceremony was performed by Judge O. W. Smith.

SPEAKS AT TABERNACLE

Socialist Harry McKee Will Lecture This Afternoon.

Mr. Harry M. McKee the Socialist lecturer who has been speaking each evening during the week is to deliver an address at the Tabernacle this afternoon at 2 o'clock on the subject "Socialism and Christianity."

When asked by the Herald representative how he expected to deal with his subject Mr. McKee said:

"I shall attempt to show that the principles of Socialism are in harmony, indeed identical with one of our best authorities state, with the principles of Christianity.

It is frequently found necessary to distinguish between Christianity and churchianity. The Nazarene taught and lived the principles of brotherhood, and socialism will render this brotherhood possible for the first time in the history of the race.

The prejudice that has existed in the minds of the people as to socialism is rapidly disappearing and thousands who formerly bitterly opposed us are now either in hearty accord or at least are no longer antagonistic.

DINNER AND SALE.

Will Be Held By North Main Street Church.

The ladies of the North Main street church are going to have a dinner and a sale in the bakery in the Gebhart block next Thursday. Both the East and West divisions of the aid society will have charge. Those in charge are Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Dorrell, and those to be in charge of tables are Mesdames McCollum, Keith, Sweeney, Clothier and Pierce. Mrs. DeGroat, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Bouton will have charge of the kitchen.

Small Fine.

Fred Baker, the boy accused of pawning rugs which he had been given to sell by an installment house, was before Judge Smith in the county court Saturday and entered a plea of guilty to three counts of an information charging him with larceny as bailed. On each count he was fined \$3 and costs and ordered committed until fine and costs were paid. He was likewise sentenced to one day in jail. If he fails to pay the fine he will be held ninety days.

Wants a Divorce.

In the circuit court Saturday Filo Dycus filed a petition asking for a divorce from her husband, George W. Dycus. They were married in Springfield on April 9, 1900 and lived together until October 22, 1902. She relates that Dycus was given to the excessive use of liquor. If he was drunk all of the time that she says he was he had few sober days during their married life. In addition to being a drunkard he was cruel and she says that he threatened her life.

Circuit Court.

Circuit court will be convened again on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Judge Cochran presiding.

At Sullivan on Monday forenoon he will impeach the grand jury and then order a recess for the week. When that court convenes on March 16, Judge Solon Philbrick of Champaign will be on the bench.

American and Canadian Coal.

The balance of trade in bituminous coal is very much in our favor. In eleven months of 1902 we exported nearly 5,000,000 tons and imported not more than 2,000,000. To British North America we exported 3,386,365 tons, and from British North America we imported 1,495,316 tons. If the United

States and Canada should remove their duties the movement both ways would undoubtedly be larger, and it is reasonable to assume that the balance in our favor would be enhanced. American bituminous coal producers would be benefited. Besides the coal exported to British North America, the Dominion would enlarge our exports.

coal to Mexico and the West Indies, where it had to meet the competition of British and Nova Scotian coal. Our bituminous coal, then, needs no protection, and a mutual removal of tariff barriers by this country and the Dominion would enlarge our exports.

On the Bench. Judge O. W. Smith who was ill several days last week was able to be on the bench in the county court Saturday and had a busy day disposing of probate matters.

Pope and Southey were sons of linen drapers.

KAUFMAN'S KAUFMAN'S KAUFMAN'S KAUFMAN'S KAUFMAN'S

Spring Overcoats
ARE AWAITING RECOGNITION.

We mean to make it a Point to be always ahead, not only in quality but in newness of style. We want you to look to this store for new ideas. You will never be disappointed if you do.

Top Coats

of whipcords and coverts will be the favorites, though the fly front or Chesterfield style in black vicuna and unsheared worsteds and dark gray Venetian cloths, will be worn a great deal. Both are beautiful ideals of fashion, richly lined, elegantly made, graceful in fit. Your inspection of them is invited. Drop in and see the Overcoat that will be worn this spring by good dressers.

\$10.00 to \$20.00

Cravenette Rain Coats

These rainy spring days suggest rain Coats. We have them in Black, Grey or Olive shades. They answer both for top Coat and Rain Coat

\$10.00 and \$15.00

Hat Department

New Spring Hats—New prevailing shades in soft and Derbys. Siglers \$3.00 Soft and Derbys none better.

Our \$2.00 hats in Soft and Derbys all the newest shapes.

Boys' New and Stylish Hats

\$1.00 and \$1.50

NEW SPRING SUITS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Kaufman's
DECATUR, ILLS.

245-249 N. Water Street.

KAUFMAN'S KAUFMAN'S KAUFMAN'S KAUFMAN'S KAUFMAN'S

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE!

NOW GOING ON AND WILL CONTINUE ALL THIS WEEK

ENTIRE \$20,000 BANKRUPT STOCK Of "The Fair Store,"

ADRIAN, MICH.

PURCHASED BY

...THE ARCADE BARGAIN STORE...
AT 50c ON THE DOLLAR and must be sold accordingly.

Special Prices on All Rubber Goods This Week.

THE BIG STORE

BACHMAN BROS. & MARTIN O.

COR. WATER
AND NORTH

MARCH SALE

MARCH SALE

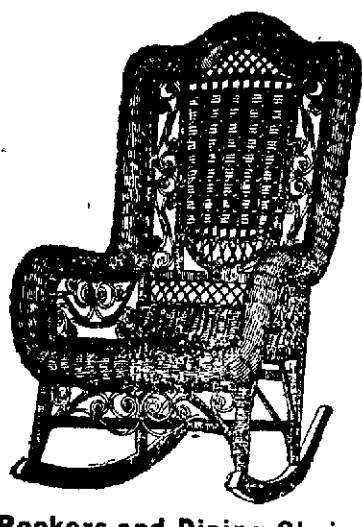
We are ready to make our March Sale the greatest in the history of our business. For the past thirty days goods have been pouring into our business store, car load after car load, until every warehouse is filled to the top with new spring goods bought at prices that can only be gained by heavy purchases for spot cash, and we propose to give our thousands of customers in Decatur and Central Illinois the benefit. Our large volume of business enables us to retail goods at wholesale prices. Our Carpet department has been doubled and our prices are lower than any carpet house in Central Illinois. Goods stored free until wanted.



KITCHEN CABINETS

No kitchen is complete without a cabinet. Twenty styles on our floor. Kitchen cabinet, top 26x40, large flour bins, large drawers, bread boards and etc., finished in golden oak, worth \$4.50 March sale price **\$3.50**

Very large cabinet, 2 four bins, 2 large drawers, 2 bread boards, 2 small drawers, large glass door, cupboard, top 48 in. wide, 12 in. deep, adjustable shelves, all finished in golden oak, worth \$14.00, March sale price **\$10.75**



Rockers and Dining Chairs

Full size Cane Seat Diner, solid oak, worth \$1.00; March sale price **69c**

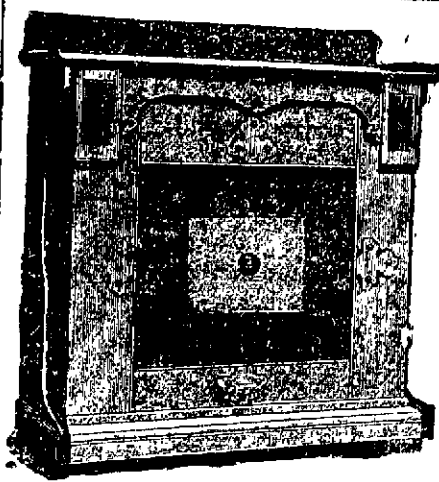
42 in. Extension Table, bolted legs, worth \$6.50; March sale price **\$4.75**

Golden oak finished Rocker, bolted arms, carved back, worth \$3.00; March sale price **\$1.75**

\$4.00 Rockers for **\$3**

\$5.00 Rockers for **\$4**

and hundreds of better Rockers at March sale prices.



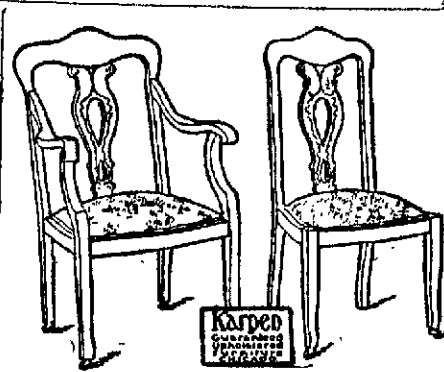
FOLDING BEDS

Chiffonier Folding Bed, golden oak finish, paneled front, good springs, worth \$16.00; March sale price **\$12.50**

Solid oak Bedroom Suit, 3 pieces, full size bed, good castors, French oval mirror in dresser, worth \$20. March sale price **\$14.95**

Solid oak full size Dresser, French plate mirror, worth \$19.00, March sale price **\$7.50**

Fine Dresses, Chiffoniers, and Dressing Tables, at March sale prices.



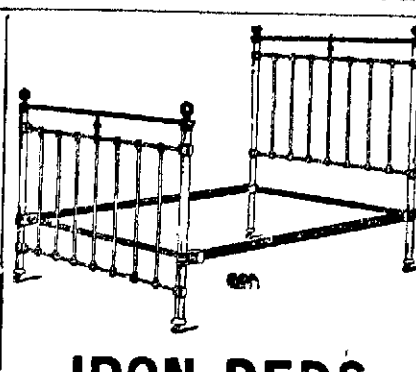
PARLOR SUITS and COUCHES

We sell the Karpen Guaranteed Couches.

A full sized fancy construction Couch, covered in fancy velours worth \$13.50; March sale price **\$9.75**

Extra heavy wide Couch, Karpen guaranteed steel construction; worth \$15; March sale price **\$12.50**

20 other styles of better Couches in cloth and leather covers at March sale prices.



IRON BEDS

2 cars of iron Beds, just in, the finest line of beds we ever carried. Full sized Iron Bed complete; March sale price **\$1.98**

\$5.00 Beds; March sale price **\$3.50**

\$7.00 Beds; March sale price **\$5.00**

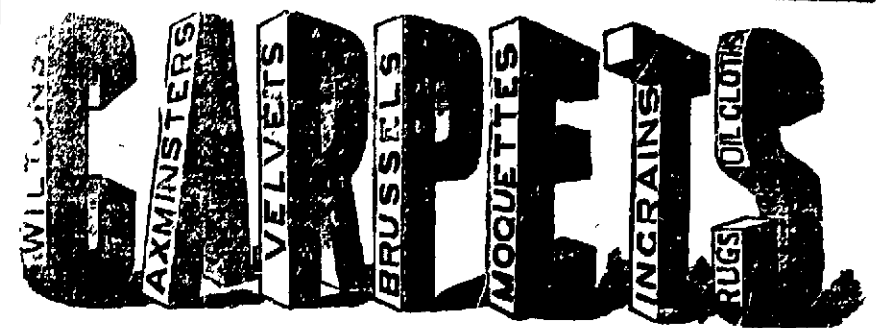
\$12.50 Beds; March sale price **\$9.50**

All higher priced Beds at March sale prices.

Dressing Tables

Fancy dressing table in golden oak, birdseye maple or mahogany polish finish, bevel glass mirror, worth \$15. March sale price **\$11.75**

Extra quality dressing table, swell front, large glass, a beauty, worth \$20. March sale price **\$16.50**



Having determined to double our Carpet business for the month of March we will offer careful buyers such bargain that you can not afford to delay your spring purchase and pay the advance prices for April and May. Measure your rooms and come and see what you can save at March sale prices.

Ingrain Carpets at 65c, 60c, 50c, 40c, and **25c**

Brussels Carpets at 85c, 75c, and **65c**

Velvet Carpets at \$1.25, \$1.00 and **90c**

25 9X12 best quality Velvet Rugs at March sale prices. **\$26.50**

10 9X12 Wilton Velvet Rugs at March sale price **\$14.75**

25 9X12 Body Brussels Rugs at March sale prices.

20 9X12 Tapestry Brussels Rugs, full wool faced, good patterns, worth \$17.50; March sale price **\$14.75**

20 rolls new spring Matting, 25 percent. discount at March sale prices.

500 pairs lace Curtains at 33 1-3 per cent. discount at March sale prices.

WE PAY
THE FREIGHT.

BACHMAN BROS. & MARTIN CO.

Goods as Represented
or your Money Back.EDISON
EDISONPHONOGRAPHS
PHONOGRAPHSON
ONPAYMENTS
PAYMENTSLARGEST
LARGEST
STOCK
STOCKIN
INCENTRAL
CENTRALILLINOIS
ILLINOISWe sell nothing but
TALKING
MACHINES.2,000
RecordsREYNOLDS
&
SCHALL,EXCLUSIVE
Talking Machine Co.,East Main Street.
Millikin Building.

THE LOWLY DRIED FRUIT

It Can Be Worked Up Into a Great
Many Tempting
Ways.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THEM.

Here are a number of ways in which
dried fruit may be prepared:

Dried Apple Slices.

Take two cups of strained, stewed apples and sweeten with half a cup of powdered sugar, add the juice of a tart orange and the whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth, mixing the latter in carefully. Heap up, in a glass dish and serve very cold.

Dried Apple Dumplings.

Steam one quart of dried apples until very tender, but do not stir them or break their shape. Then drain and spread the pieces over a square of rich biscuit crust, rolled out half an inch thick. Bring the four corners of the dough together and then pinch the edges lightly together. If you prefer steam dumplings tie this in a flour cloth and steam, or they may be baked. In latter case spread the top of each dumpling with butter and dredge with sugar and little nutmeg or cinnamon and bake in the oven until a nice brown from twenty-five minutes to half an hour.

Sweet Apple Pone.

Steam a quart of dried apples until tender, then chop coarsely. Scald a quart of white corn meal with a pint of boiling water and let it stand until cold; then add a pint of sweet milk and the chopped apples; half a cup of sugar and two ounces of butter, melted. Turn into a greased pan, cover and bake two hours. This may be served as a dessert with liquid sauce, or for a hot bread.

Malted Prunes.

Wash one pound of prunes, place in a saucepan with three tablespoonsful of granulated sugar and boil until very soft. Then remove the stones, crack the kernels and with one ounce of gelatine dissolved in a little cold water the juice and rind of one lemon, add to the prunes, mixing all thoroughly. Pour into a mold, set away in a cool place and when cold and set turn out into a pretty dish with whipped cream heaped around it.

Fig Puddings.

Boil one-half pound of figs, one-half cup of sugar and one-quarter of a cup of water together, until reduced to a paste. Beat up two eggs, add to

them one cup of milk, enough flour to make a stiff batter and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix all thoroughly together, then add the figs, place in a covered mold and steam for two hours.

Graham Fruit Pudding.

Beat up two eggs, add one cupful of sour cream or milk in which one teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved; to this add one-half cupful of molasses, three tablespoonsful of melted butter, one cupful of bread crumbs, two cupsful of Graham flour and last of all stir in one cupful of stoned raisins. Place in a buttered, covered mold and steam for three hours. Serve with foamy sauce.

Apricot Sauce.

Wash one pound of apricots and soak in cold water over night. In the morning simmer gently in the same water in which they were soaked, until tender and sweeten to taste.

Apricot Whip.

Take two cupsful of steamed apricots and add to it the juice and rind of one tart orange, and one-half cup of sugar. Beat the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth and stir carefully into the apricots. Serve in a glass dish with whipped cream.

Apricot Fritters.

Stew apricots very carefully, keeping their shape as well as possible. Place in a wire sieve and drain almost free from juice. Beat up one egg, add one-half cup of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, enough flour to make a thin batter, and then add one level teaspoonful of baking powder. Have a panful of smoking hot fat, dip one-half of an apricot at a time in the batter, place in the hot fat and fry until a light brown. Dust with powdered sugar or serve with lemon sauce.

Dried Pears.

Wash carefully one pound of dried pears, place in a saucepan, cover with cold water and stand over night. In the morning cook in the same water in which they were boiled. When soft remove to a dish, add to the remaining juice one cup of sugar and one lemon cut into dice, boil to a syrup, pour over the pears and allow to cool thoroughly before serving.

Dried Cherry Pudding.

Wash and pick over carefully one pound of dried cherries. Soak in cold water for an hour, then simmer gently, adding sugar to taste. Beat up three eggs, add one-half cup of milk, two tablespoonsful of sugar, three tablespoonsful melted butter and enough flour to make a stiff batter, stirring in one teaspoonful of baking powder. Stir in carefully one cup of the stewed

cherries which have been drained from the juice, place in a buttered, covered mold and steam for two hours. Serve with a sauce made from one cup of the cherry juice, one-half cup of sugar, and the juice of one-half a lemon.

Fig Barley Pudding.

Take two cups of well-steamed barley. Add to this while hot two tablespoonsful of butter; half a cup of sugar; one pound of finely chopped California figs three well-beaten eggs, and one and one-half cups of milk. Mix all well together and turn into a well-buttered pudding dish. Set the dish over another containing hot water and bake in a slow oven until the pudding is quite thick; stir frequently at first to keep the figs from settling to the bottom. Eat with or without sauce.

CHESTER BETZER

Youngest Son of George Betzer Meets With Serious Accident.

Chester Betzer, youngest son of George Betzer of Decatur, met with a very serious accident Monday while splitting logs at Arthur Weston's farm southeast of Argenta. An iron wedge which Mr. Betzer was using flew up and the sharp edge struck him at the root of the nose, plowed through the skull and into the eye socket, and perforated the outer table of the skull. Blood gushed in profusion from his eye socket and nose. Dr. Thomas was called and dressed the injuries. It was a very narrow escape from a fatal accident and Mr. Betzer owes his life to the fact that the wedge entered the thick part of the skull. Had it entered a little higher the brain would have been penetrated. Mr. Betzer is resting easy and all chances are in favor of his recovery.—Argenta Hustler.

A Monster Mule.

At Pat Brown's public sale held recently a mule was sold that holds the record for all round bigness. He measured 19 hands high and weighed 1,900 pounds. It is said the present owner will exhibit the mule at the St. Louis exposition.—Argenta Hustler.

LAST AMERICAN DRAGOON.

John Tempany, for Whom a Bill is Pending in Congress.

There is a bit of interesting army history connected in the bill now before the senate authorizing the president to promote John Tempany, veteran, Ninth United States Cavalry, to a second lieutenant and retire him on the usual pay in such cases provided. Dr. Tempany is said to be the last American dragoon, a branch of the military service which became obsolete forty or more years ago. We do not have dragoons in Uncle Sam's service now. He enlisted in the First Regiment Dragoons, U. S. A., May 21, 1857, and the only living man who enlisted in that branch of the service earlier is Colonel Hayes, lately in command of the Thirteenth Cavalry, but now retired, who joined the Second Regiment of Cavalry, then known as the Second Dragoons, in 1855. In 1861 the army was re-organized, and the dragoons, who were heavy cavalry, or mounted infantry, were thereafter known as cavalrymen. This regiment had been under R. E. Lee's command. Tempany had served five years as a private soldier and after five more became a veterinarian, serving three years in that position in the famous Seventh Cavalry, of which some distinguished officers of the army have been colonel, including the dashing and lamented Custer. Tempany took his discharge, and for four years practiced his profession in private life, but returned to his old love, the army, in 1879, where he remained without a break, literally and figuratively—never having been before a court martial or delinquency court, and never missing a day's duty through sickness or other reason. His

total period of service amounts to thirty-seven years. Soldiers such as Dr. Tempany has proved himself to be deserve encouragement. A second lieutenantcy is the best the war department can do for him under the rules, and it is little enough. There should, and probably will be, no delay in granting the promotion and the retirement on the part of the senate.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

If it's a bilious attack, take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and a quick recovery is certain. For sale by All Druggists.

New "Monarch" Shirts

New "Longley" Hats

New "Enquirer" Hats

New Spring Neckwear

New Spring Overcoats

Both it the Short Toppy Coat
and the Loose Back Long Coat.

B. STINE

CLOTHING COMPANY.

Old Square: Central Block.

Advertising in

The Decatur Herald
ALWAYS BRINGS RESULTS.Covers the local field thoroughly.
Everybody reads it.

The Herald is supplied with both afternoon and night telegraph reports.

REMEMBER OUR

Bargain Basement

\$1.50 Iron frame clothes wringers Monday	\$1.10	35c large size granite wash basins, Monday	23c
45c large size galvanized wash tubs Monday	49c	35c granite tea and coffee pots	19c
\$1.00 large size copper bottom Wash Boilers, Monday	79c	69c large size granite stew kettles	45c
Mrs. Potts' sad irons, set of three, Monday	69c	85c large size galvanized bread raisers Monday	65c
25c Japanned coal buckets	15c	7 rolls of 5c toilet paper Monday	25c



THE
STEWART
DRY GOODS CO.

LACE CURTAINS AND CARPETS
STEWART'S FOR BARGAINS

50 pairs of new novelty fish net and new Battenburg novelty lace curtains, full length and full width, regular price \$2.00, Monday	\$1.39	125 Axminsters our price a yard \$1.25	11c
75 pairs of Cable cord lace curtains, that will outwear any other curtain in the market. Regular price \$3.25, Monday a pair	\$2.69	11 Velvet carpets our price a yard	79c
		Brussels, 75c, 65c and a yard	55c
		Ingrains including 3 ply, a yard, 75c, 65c, 60c, 55c, 45c, 39c, 25c, 22c and a yard	12c
		200 pieces of new floor matting, Remember how we built up our business, good goods, low prices. Great specials in matting. A yard, 25c, 22c, 20c, 18c, 15c, and a yard	11c

Our Prices Are Lower Than Ever Before

Last October, November and December, when you were occupied and interested buying fall and winter goods, we were placing advance orders for spring fabrics. Had we to buy the same goods now we would have to pay an advance of 25 to 33% per cent, consequently we are happy to announce we can sell you dry goods this season as low as ever, and, in some instances, lower than ever before.

All over the store spring merchandise blooms and blossoms with myriads of brilliant colorings—Every department in lovely spring attire—Every table, counter, shelf, nook and corner filled to overflowing with the latest spring novelties and fabrics, affording early shoppers the very choicest selections. To start spring trade with a boom, to crowd every department, and to make industry hum throughout our entire store

BEGINNING MONDAY AND FOR THIS WEEK WE OFFER THESE EXTRAORDINARY VALUES

Marvelous March Merchandising All the New Spring Dress Goods and Silks

WHITE GOODS! WASH GOODS! Specially Priced to Open the Season

The white goods and wash goods for this season's shirt waists are beyond our power to describe. All our styles are exclusive, and no description could do adequate justice to their beauty and originality. This may sound exaggerated and like advertisers' magniloquence, but a visit to our white goods and wash goods department will convince you we are showing the most superior styles and values in Decatur.

WHITE GOODS	WASH GOODS	SILKS	WE HONESTLY BELIEVE!
Mergerized Madras cloth, mergerized until it looks more like silk than cotton. There are many small figures, scattered in between basket weave stripes, zigzag stripes and other stripes, made up of the finest dots, great values at a yard	New French Gingham, fancy lace stripes and checks; regular 15c values, this sale a yard	42 inch new regular \$1 satin solids, black and colors, this sale a yard	Monday we place on special sale 10 dozen of the handsomest black mergerized undershirts ever offered in this city even at \$1.50. They are elegantly made, elaborately flounced, ruffled and corded. They are the best values ever put out at this price. Don't miss this sale—They will go quickly at each
Beautiful designs in mergerized Madras and mergerized chevrons, exquisite white goods for waists, great values from 50c down	36 inch new French corded percales, worth 18c a yard, this sale a yard	30 inch Ki Ki Japanese silks, instead of 35c this sale	200 pieces of new floor matting, Remember how we built up our business, good goods, low prices. Great specials in matting. A yard, 25c, 22c, 20c, 18c, 15c, and a yard
Mergerized white grenadines, mergerized canvas cloths, mergerized basket cloths, great values at a yard	New beautiful mergerized cheviot, white grounds with dots, stripes and figures, 25c values this sale a yard	50 inch new Sicilian and plain alpaca, instead of 98c this sale a yard	Extra fine black mergerized undershirts—accordion deep pleated flounce with dust ruffle. Elegantly corded and ruffled. A petticoat not to be duplicated in a regular way less than \$2.50 to \$3.00. Our price this sale
Checked and striped white nainsook, satin stripes and hair stripes, also checked and striped white dimities, the greatest values we have ever shown at a yard, 25c, 18c, 15c, 10c, 7 1-2c, 5c and	50c Linen Gingham in all colors, this sale a yard	50 inch new all wool mistral, instead of \$1.25, this sale	Here is an exceptional offering of fine high grade petticoats. An elegant assortment of the very latest styles. Not a petticoat in this entire lot but is worth from \$4.00 to \$5.00. We secured a great bargain. You will not be disappointed. We are going to offer the best value you have ever seen in undershirts for
India linen and Victoria lawns, Persian lawns and English Longcloths, great values for 50c, 35c, 25c, 15c, 10c, 7 1-2c, 5c and	New mergerized Lattice Madras cloths, beautiful waist fabrics, this sale a yard	44 inch new Panama cloths and Voils, black and colors, instead of \$1.25, this sale a yard	Monday we place on special sale upwards of ten dozen ladies' beautiful white skirts. Excellent qualities and handsome styles. Knee deep India linen flounce, trimmed with elaborate wide high grade embroidery, dust ruffles, skirts worth from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Beginning
New white piques, fancy welts, new dotted Swisses, great values, 50c, 35c, 25c, 20c, 15c and a	65c new silk tissue in all colors and in new fancy Persian stripes, this sale a yard	44 inch Bannockburn suiting worth \$1.25 to \$1.50 this sale	A great many more special white skirt values
	New fancy Oxford vestings. New lace striped grenadines. New Normal silk novelties. New silk warp moires.	42 inch new novelty twine cloth, worth every cent of \$1.75 a yard. This sale a yard	Another extra special value for this sale. Fine nainsook gowns, elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion. Also embroidery trimmed and with tuckings, all the new styles, Kimona gowns, high and low neck gowns, short sleeve gowns, regular
	New silk warp moires.	52 inch new mohair and wool etamines, black and colors, sold elsewhere for \$1.75. Our price a yard	\$1.50 values this sale
	New silk warp moires.	52 inch new mohair and wool etamines, black and colors, sold elsewhere for \$1.75. Our price a yard	A great many more special values in gowns from
	New silk warp moires.	52 inch new mohair and wool etamines, black and colors, sold elsewhere for \$1.75. Our price a yard	\$2.98 down to
	New silk warp moires.	52 inch new mohair and wool etamines, black and colors, sold elsewhere for \$1.75. Our price a yard	Great values in corset covers from 98c down to each
	New silk warp moires.	52 inch new mohair and wool etamines, black and colors, sold elsewhere for \$1.75. Our price a yard	Muslin and nainsook drawers, elaborate styles. We are positive the best values ever shown for 98c, 75c, 45c, 25c and
	New silk warp moires.	52 inch new mohair and wool etamines, black and colors, sold elsewhere for \$1.75. Our price a yard	Children's Muslin Drawers, all sizes, worth 25c this sale

The Greatest Values Ever Shown

In New Suits, Skirts and Silk Coats

MONDAY DOMESTICS	MONDAY CALICOES	MONDAY NOTIONS	UMBRELLAS	HOURLY SALES MONDAY	EARLY SPRING MILLINERY
L. L. Brown yard wide sheeting, instead of 5c. Monday a yard	Short lengths of regular 5c calico—Monday until noon	1000 Children's school handkerchiefs, each	150 ladies' regular \$1.50 umbrellas, gold and oxidized silver handles, mergerized silk tops, paragon frames, best steel rods, Monday	500 boxes of Cuticle soap, same quality as Cuticura, 3 cakes in a box, Monday 8 till 10 a. m.	The blossoms are peeping out as though the millinery department was a garden and this was mid-May. The hats for this season's wear are exceptionally pretty. Day by day, we are receiving pattern hats from the great centers of fashion.
4 unbleached Rochdale sheeting instead of 15c, Monday a yard	Yard wide regular 10c percales, light and dark, Monday	1000 spools black and white New York Mills, 200 yard spool cotton, Monday	each	1200 cakes of Fairbanks "Glycerine" and Fairbanks "Tany", high-grade toilet soaps, Monday 8 till 10 a. m. 4 cakes for	We have now in stock and in fact we are daily selling new ready to wear and street hats, the most fascinating and becoming shapes and styles ever exhibited. We are determined that the leadership we have won in this department will be maintained. Though our prices are popular our styles will be found in the front rank. We direct special attention to our showing of Street hats, the latest and most beautiful styles, a grand assortment from \$1.25 to
onsdale, Hope and Fruit, yard wide uslin, Monday a yard	Short lengths of A. C. A. Feather ticking, worth 18c, Monday a yard	1000 spools of Clark's 5c spool of black and white 200 yard spool	\$1.00	250 boxes of Men's Talcum powder, 8 a. m. till 10 a. m.	\$6.00
pron Gingham all size, checks in 1 colors, instead of 5c, Monday a yard	Short lengths of 15c best table oil cloth, Monday a yard	120 elegant printed pillow tops, beautiful designs in best satin finish, ticking worth 25c, Monday each	39c		

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